1	2	3	4
17. Rajasthan	568·79	2546·26	349·08
18. Sikkim	92·89	12·09	12·96
19. Tamil Nadu	66·31	75·61	120·30
20. Tripura	3·96	4·54	10·01
21. Uttar Pradesh	81·87	61·89	1489·02
22. West Bengal	43·15	419·16	0·02
23. Mizoram	nil	nil	nil
24. Arunachal Pradesh	242·51	1·53	2923·28
	7837·59	10608·07	11963·11

Industrial Accidents

2299. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news report which appeared in the Hindustan Times of the 20th December, 1986 to the effect that India holds world record in industrial accidents four per every one thousand employees and that maximum number of accidents and deaths occurred in about four thousand chemical factories, in which about ten thousand types of chemicals, including hazardous ones, are produced;

(b) if so, what are the names of the chemicals which are hazardous to the health of employees; and

(c) what remedial steps have been taken in this regard and with what results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b) Government has seen the news report entitled "India holds record in industrial mishaps" which appeared in the 'Hindustan Times' dated 20th December, 1986.

As per information compiled by the Labour Bureau, Shimla, the rate of fatal injuries per 1000 workers during the year 1983 on an all-industry basis was 0.13. During the year 1983, the rate of fatal injuries per 1000 workers was highest in Manufacture of Basic Metal & Alloys Industries, i.e. 0.26 as compared to 0.13 in Manufacture of Chemical and Chemical Products. There were 6630 working chemical factories in the country in 1983 producing various types of chemicals. A list of industries involving hazardous processes as mentioned in the Factories (Amendment) Bill, 1986 is enclosed. (See below)

(c) The Factories Act, 1948 lays down a number of provisions for ensuring safety in manufacturing processes. The responsibility of enforcement of the Facories Act, 1948 lies with the State Government/Union Territory Administrations. The Central Government also issues guidelines to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations from time to time regarding enforcement of safety provisions and meeting emergencies. The State Governments have also taken steps to strengthen the enforcement machinery. The State Factory Inspectors have also been trained in the latest methods of accident prevention, air monitoring and pollution control, etc.

A Bill for amending the Factories Act, 1948 to make the safety provisions more stringent and effective was introduced in the Lok Sabha on the 2nd December, 1986. The proposed Bill includes a Special Chapter containing provisions relating to hazardous processes. A Project on Major Accidents Hazard Control has also started operating with the assistance of ILO.

List of Industries involving Hazardous Processes

1. Ferrous Metallurgical Industries
   —Integrated Iron and Steel
   —Ferrow-alloys
   —Special Steels
2. Non-ferrous Metallurgical Industries
   —Primary Metallurgical Industries, namely, zinc, lead, copper, manganese and aluminium
3. Foundries (ferrous and non-ferrous)
   —Castings and forgings including cleaning or smoothening/roughening by sand and shot blasting.
4. Coal (including coke) industries
   —Coal, Lignite, Coke, etc.
   —Fuel Gases (including Coal Gas, Producer Gas, Water (Gas).
5. Power Generating Industries;
6. Pulp and paper (including paper products) industries.
7. Fertiliser Industries
   —Nitrogenous
   —Phosphatic
   —Mixed
8. Cement Industries
   —Portland Cement (including slag cement, puzzolona cement and their products).
9. Petroleum Industries
   —Oil Refining
   —Lubricating Oils and Greases.
10. Petro-chemical Industries.
11. Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Industries
    —Narcotics, Drugs and Pharmaceuticals.
12. Fermentation Industries (Distilleries and Breweries).
13. Rubber (Synthetic) Industries.
14. Paints and Pigment Industries.
15. Leather Tanning Industries.
16. Elecrto-plating Industries.
17. Chemical Industries.
    —Coke Oven By-products and Coaltar Distillation products
    —Industrial Gases (nitrogen, oxygen, acetylene, argon, carbondioxide, hydrogen, sulphur dioxide, nitrousooxide, halogenated hydrocarbon, ozone, etc.)
    —Industrial Carbon
    —Alkalies and Acids.
    Chromates and dichromates
    —Leads and its compounds.
    —Electrochemicals (metallic sodium, potassium and magnesium, chlorates, perchlorates and peroxides)
    —Electrothermal produces (artificial abrasive, calcium carbide)
    —Nitrogenous compounds (cyanides, cynanamides, and other nitrogenous compounds)
    —Phosphorous and its componds.
    —Halogens and Halogenated compounds (Chlorine, Fluorine, Bromine and Lodine)
    —Explosives (inluding industrial explosives and detonators and fuses)
18. Inseticides, Fungicides, Herbicides and other Pesticides Industries.
19. Synthetic Resin and Plastics
20. Man-made Fibre (Cellulosic and non-cellulosic) Industry
21. Manufacture and repair of electrical accumulators
22. Glass and Ceramics
23. Grinding or glazing of metals

24. Manufacture, handling and processing of asbestos and its products

25. Extraction of oils and fats from vegetable and animal sources

26. Manufacture, handling and use of benzene and substances containing benezene

27. Manufacturing processes and operations involving carbon disulphide

28. Dyes and Dyestuff including their intermediates

29. Highly flammable liquids and gases.

Pak President's statement on 'Package' Deal

2300. SHRI J. P. GOYAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he had seen a report in the newspapers to the effect that the Pakistan President had said in Islamabad after return from India on 23rd February, 1987 that Pakistan was not only opposed to interfering in India's Sikh problem but also was ready to extend its cooperation to the Indian Government in combating terrorism, drug trafficking and smuggling and that he had suggested to the Prime Minister of India a 'package' deal;

(b) if so, what are the details of the 'package' deal suggested by the Pakistan President to the Prime Minister of India; and

(c) what is Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (c) Government have seen various reports about President Zia's statements to the Press after his return to Islamabad about a package deal. India has not supported terrorism in Pakistan, but evidence indicates that the reverse is not true. However, Government hopes that in keeping with President Zia's assurance to P.M., Pakistan will cooperate in curbing terrorism, drug-trafficking and smuggling.

Tourism potential in States

2301. SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have identified the States which have a very high tourism potential;

(b) if so, what are the names of such States;

(c) what steps have been taken to develop tourism in each of these States so far; and